

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth Avenue—MAGNET.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street—FANCION.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway opposite New York Hotel—The Child of the Regiment—RUTH POOL.

GERMAN THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway—Das Kind in der Kueche—Bei den Gaslaternen—Personal Actor.

IRVING HALL, Irving place—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul in their amusing entertainment.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 206 Broadway—Professor Hantz will perform his miracles.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—Entirely new and original songs, singing, dancing and burlesques—SPECTACULAR STUNNING AND PHANTOM ILLUSIONS.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street—BROADWAY MINSTRELS—STRAIDIAN MINSTRELS, BALLAD, BURLESQUES AND COMEDY.

KELLY & LEON'S GREAT WESTERN MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway in their songs, dances, eccentricities, and burlesques for a while.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery—GORGEOUSLY ILLUSTRATED MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT, COMEDY—COLUMBIA'S JACKETS OF BLUE.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics Hall, 62 Broadway—A variety of light and laughing entertainment, COMEDY DE BALLET, AND THE HIGHEST ENTERTAINMENT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, at Wythe.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BALLAD, BURLESQUES AND FANTOMIES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway—Lectures with the aid of the latest improvements in daily. HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF PHOENIX. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Monday, October 22, 1866.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

Our European files and special correspondence from Paris, received by steamship yesterday, embrace very interesting and important details of our cable dispatches to the 11th of October.

From Paris, Rome and Brussels we have the melancholy intelligence that the mind of the Empress of Mexico—overwhelmed by the importance of her mission and intensely depressed by her bitter failures—has given way, and that her Majesty closed her eyes after her long and painful struggle with the Emperor Maximilian, who is now in the hands of the French, and who is being taken to Rome to be crowned.

The latest telegram from Brussels states that the "mental crisis" was alleviated.

An English correspondent in Paris conveys the idea that the Emperor Napoleon will refuse to approve of General Diaz as United States Minister to France.

Our special correspondent in the French capital states that the question of the representation of the United States at the court was widely canvassed in political circles, but the writer intimates that General Diaz will be very acceptable to all parties as the American Minister.

What the French radicals mean the Scandinavian question—an intimate alliance, or fusion, of Sweden, Denmark and Norway—is looming up.

The *Opinion Nationale*, in its treatment of the subject, shows that it is likely to form a serious point of rivalry and antagonism between Russia and France in the Baltic.

The King of Hanover has completed his last act of royalty by "abolishing" his subjects from their allegiance to his person.

The London *Standard* says peace is scarcely secured in Germany, notwithstanding the many peace treaties just perfected.

John Bright delivered a telling oration at a "monster" reform demonstration in Leeds. He advocates manhood suffrage and an ultimate union of the peoples of England and America. His speech was a "decent" from the Congress of the American people, and a preliminary to an attack on the law of promulgation.

The London *Times*, speaking of "reconstruction" in Jamaica, asserts that government acts which would be properly classed as cruelty and despotism, under other circumstances, may be termed acts of "justice and mercy" when applied "to men of African blood in Africa" or the colonies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

News from Rio Janeiro to September 25, announces important movements of the allied army in its advance into Paraguay. On the 1st of September the allied forces moving up the Parana river to co-operate with the army in an attack on Fort Comaripa, an outpost of Fort Humaita, came upon a mangled battery with which the fleet became engaged. The iron-clad Rio de Janeiro which was in advance was disabled by sixty-eight pound shot, and the fleet drew off to wait for morning. On the 2d the battle was resumed, and during the day the Rio de Janeiro was blown into fragments by a torpedo. All the crew perished either by the explosion or at the hands of the sharpshooters of the enemy. On the 3d of September the army moved forward and made an assault on the fort, carrying it at the point of the bayonet. Up to the latest date from the army, September 7, no further advance had been made.

News from Mexico via Washington says that the liberals are taking steps to reoccupy Durango and advance the capital to Monterey. The thirty-first regiment of French troops was badly cut up on its return from Vera Cruz to the interior. It was believed at Vera Cruz that the mission of Castelnau was to stop the embarkation of French troops on the coast. The details of the attack on Matamoros and evacuation of Guaymas by the French, previously announced, are given in this morning's *Herald*, and are of an interesting character. The consideration which prevailed at Guaymas on the departure of the French is described as having been painful. The United States man-of-war *Saranac* opportunely arrived in port and gave protection to the Americans, though it is reported that Captain Scott did so with bad grace. The repulse of the liberals at Matamoros was a bloody and decisive victory.The Emperor of Brazil closed the session of the Assembly on September 16. In his speech he informed the members that "the United States of North America had given to Brazil the most complete satisfaction for the violent capture in the port of Bahia of the privateer *Florida* by the war steamer *Albatross*."

We have dates via Panama from the East Indies to September 1. The financial panic which began some time since in Australia continued with increasing agitation, and three several ministries of the government were forced to resign. Governor Bowen had also been severely censured, and a public meeting had petitioned for his recall. The commercial news reports American wars in far demand, and also indicates an increasing desire on the part of the New Zealanders to open trade with New York.

The Presbyterian church at the corner of Houston and Thompson streets was crowded to excess yesterday to hear the Rev. Dr. Smyth preach on the vision of the clergy and the principles and aims of the Pentecost. The reverend gentleman read a letter from a friend commending the course he had adopted and urging him to continue his labors. The sermon of Dr. Smyth is given in full in our columns. Rev. Dr. Cheever preached yesterday at the church of the Puritans on the danger of borrowing, accusing the nation of having committed sin had refused to reform the negro right to vote. Rev. Dr. Smyth delivered a sermon on the subject of idolatry in New York city, in which he touched upon many of the vices of the city and made some singular statements. His sermon was addressed to the voters of New York, and was a scathing rebuke to the Corporation.

Other sermons of lesser interest were delivered in other churches of the city and are reported in our columns elsewhere.

The Catholic Church which has been in session at Baltimore for a fortnight, just concluded its labors yesterday, and the ceremonies were brought to a close by a grand celebration of high mass in the cathedral.

President Johnson was in attendance yesterday at the grand services of the Catholic Council at Baltimore, and sat next to a spontaneous reception from some people of that city while passing through the streets. It was rumored that the President had a political bearing—probably in view of the fact that difficulties are anticipated there. The President returned to Washington yesterday.

There are indications that the President is going to

act in regard to Mexican matters. Mr. Campbell, our Minister to Mexico, has been sent for, and will probably be despatched immediately to Mexico.

Another extradition case, involving nice points of law, has developed in Montreal in the case of John Paxton, extradited for forgery and charged on his trial with uttering a forged document. It is argued that he can be held only on the same charge under which his extradition was granted by the United States. In case of conviction an appeal is to be made to the United States authorities.

Our special correspondent in San Domingo, writing on the 9th of October, reports that General Cabral had been elected President of the republic by a majority of 4,389, and had formed a ministry. Some revolutionary movements took place a few days before his inauguration, but it was thought that complete peace would be insured. The tobacco trade was dull. The island remained healthy.

The Anti-Slavery Convention assembled at Albany yesterday, and proved to be a republican electioneer's meeting. The President and the general government was denounced. The Anti-Slavery men are said to be arranging themselves with Spencer rides.

A freight and a stock train on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad collided yesterday at Parkersburg, by which one conductor was killed and several other persons badly injured. One of the passengers, a drover, is reported as from this city, but his name is not given.

Richard Lambert, of Cincinnati, was shot and fatally wounded in a Broadway concert saloon on Saturday night by John W. Blair, a stranger from Ohio. Lambert was carried to the National Hotel and Blair committed to the Tombs. None of the inmates of the saloon were arrested.

The Twenty-ninth precinct police made a descent on the negro gambling hall at the corner of Thirty-second street and Sixth avenue on Saturday night, and succeeded in capturing thirty-nine negroes, engaged at the time in playing faro.

Richard Keenan, a policeman of the Fifth precinct, on Sunday morning attacked and badly beat roundman De Shays, of the same force. He was committed to the Tombs for trial.

Richard Moore was seriously stabbed on Saturday night by James Sullivan at No. 144 Allen street. Sullivan was committed for trial.

An informal offer of a compromise of the Baltimore difficulty by some Governor Swann's friends promises to settle that affair without bloodshed.

The alleged failure of Allen, Frink & Co., of Cohoes, for a million of dollars, created much excitement yesterday in Albany.

Julius Thompson, of West Hartford, Conn., was brutally murdered on Monday night last, near that city, by a stranger. No arrests have as yet been made.

The final obsequies to the late John Van Buren were celebrated at Albany on Saturday afternoon.

The Baltimore Trouble.—The New Orleans Difficulty.—Radical and Rebel Disorganizers.

The city of Baltimore for many years has been distinguished for its beautiful and adorable women and its ugly and detestable elements of ruffianism and mob law. Its roses and lilies bloom in the midst of thorns, and its fascinations are full of dangers. New Orleans, though of a later development, has a similar reputation. In both these cities we are now threatened with a violent conflict between the State authorities and a hostile political faction.

In Baltimore the trouble lies between the republican radicals and the Governor, charged with the purpose of turning over the city and State into the hands of a party identified with the rebellion; while in New Orleans the difficulty lies between a radical Governor and an ex-rebel faction, threatening to resist his authority by revolutionary violence.

Under the loyal reconstruction of Maryland, in consequence of the active sympathy of a large portion of her people with "the lost cause" of Jeff Davis, a stringent law of exclusion of ex-rebels from the State elections has been adopted. In Baltimore the execution of this law is confided to the Police Commissioners, and, as shown in the late municipal election there, these radical commissioners have enforced the law to the letter. Governor Swann, elected by the radical party, is invested with the power of removing these Commissioners for cause in the recesses of the Legislature, and upon certain charges preferred against them they have been summoned this day to answer. The radicals say that Swann has turned traitor, that he has gone over to the copperheads and rebels, and that he has trumped up his charges against said Police Commissioners for the partisan purpose of putting in a new set who will admit the excluded rebels to vote, and thus deliver over the city and State to the rebel and copperhead party.

Against this alleged design "the Boys in Blue," said chiefly to be made up of Union soldiers of the late war, have, as it appears, organized in every ward of the city under one of their old army officers, to the number of two or three thousand armed men, with the avowed purpose of preventing the removal of the Police Commissioners, or of laying the city in ashes. This is the shape in which the conflict stood yesterday, the Mayor being on the side of "the Boys in Blue," and President Johnson being supposed to sympathize with the Governor in the exercise of his lawful authority to remove the Police Commissioners. Forney, violently urging the radicals to a conflict of arms, appeals to Pennsylvania and the North to prepare for a rescue; the Governor, on the other side, is urged by thousands of petitioners to bring the affair to a crisis in Baltimore; and thus the most intense excitement reigns over the city and the State and in Washington.

In the midst of this noise and confusion and these elements of discord and civil strife the great council of the Catholic hierarchy and its labors in behalf of peace and brotherly love are completely overshadowed. Ten thousand citizens of Baltimore, through a committee, have appealed to the Governor for the trial of the Police Commissioners on account of their arbitrary exclusions from the late election, while "the Boys in Blue" have appealed to their associates in the counties to be ready for action. The Governor meantime has summoned the Police Commissioners to trial, and peace or war is believed to depend upon his decision for or against them. That the crisis is one of gravity and danger is apparent from the Governor's trip to Washington to see the President on Saturday. The controversy will probably be settled to-day or to-morrow, and let us hope that peace will be maintained and the laws vindicated at the same time. The law is already on the side of the Governor in bringing the Police Commissioners to trial, but their removal ought not to be attempted upon technicalities or doubtful testimony. If any changes are made in these officers, resulting in the admission to the polls in the approaching election of parties excluded by law, nothing will be gained thereby should the democrats thus elect the whole State delegation to Congress; for they will be rejected by the House of Representatives. On the other hand, armed resistance to the Governor's exercise of his lawful authority by the radicals will call for the interposition of the President with the armed forces of the United States if necessary in vindication of the law.

As this Baltimore trouble stands it involves

a threatened radical insurrection against the Governor's lawful authority, if carried out to a certain extremity, while in New Orleans the boot is on the other leg. There Governor Wells, a radical, in accordance with his lawful authority, is about to remove certain sheriffs of parishes of alleged rebel antecedents and obnoxious rebel proclivities. But, on their side, it is said that "various rebel secret associations, or 'Boys in Gray,' which are known to be well armed, will resist" the operation of the law. In Baltimore the threatened insurrection comes from both-sided radicals and their misguided "Boys in Blue;" in New Orleans the threatened appeal to arms and bloodshed comes from implacable rebels and their deluded "Boys in Gray." In both cases, if called upon, it will be the duty of the President to sustain the State Executive; but we entertain the hope that law and order will be preserved without a call for such intervention. As matters now stand it is the duty of President Johnson to use his influence and advice in behalf of peace; for in the present inflammable condition of parties and factions, North and South, a spark may result in a disastrous conflagration.

Reconstruction.—The Material Interests of the South.

Affairs down South seem almost to have come to a deadlock. Those who have no cotton are very badly off, and those who have cotton are not in a much better position. The Freedmen's Bureau and the tax collectors between them have taken possession of the crops, and not a bale can be moved until the government three cent tax is paid, and until the authorities of the nigger bureau certify that each one of their *proteges* has received his dues. This delay is of course productive of great inconvenience to the planters, who are paying as much as three and a half per cent a month for loans of money. What with interest on brokers' advances and loans, and the depletion which somehow invariably accompanies the handling of cotton by Bureau and Treasury agents, there will be very little of the staple left when it returns to its rightful owners. To add to the general perplexity the entire crop turns out lighter than was expected in every State except Texas, where the amount raised is greater than the most sanguine estimate; for Texas suffered nothing by the war, and had the use of labor and of capital from other parts of the South. In Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana the heavy freshets which occurred in July and August materially reduced the cotton production.

Thus the Southern States stand, without money, without credit, with a short crop and a desolated country. They need capital to redevelop their resources and labor to cultivate their wasted lands. The only way to obtain these is by a restoration to the Union and by the flow of confidence and capital which will follow on that event. The only way to obtain this restoration is by an undelayed ratification of the constitutional amendment. There is no valid reason why they should not take this course, and that right speedily. It is in entire accordance with the submissive views which their leaders express on all occasions, public and private. It is in general principle what their generals, Lee and Johnston, Longstreet and Hood, would advise them to do. It is the will of the North, and to that will all their best friends would urge them to bow. Governor Sharkey, though he argues against the amendment now, was not half so sure in June last whether the South had not better make terms with Congress. Howell Cobb unhesitatingly expressed his readiness to do everything the North required. No one, in short, but the most rabid newspaper editors—men like Rives Pollard, who were writers in time of war and now would be fighters in time of peace—have ever urged serious objection to the principles of the amendment. The Southern people—the better class of them—do not want to restore slavery; they do not want to repudiate the national debt in favor of the rebel scrip; they do not want to do anything which the constitutional amendment prohibits. The proscription of the leaders of the rebellion is the only clause about which there need be any difficulty. That is a condition which the victors may with perfect clemency impose upon the vanquished. Why, then, should not the South adopt the amendment at once? South Carolina, the first in secession, is said to be ready to lead the way back. The Southern people have two choices before them. On the one hand they have, the amendment ratified, representation in Congress and restored prosperity and independence; on the other hand they have exclusion from Congress for an indefinite time, the perpetuation of the Freedmen's Bureau and the army of occupation, and continued desolation and poverty. It is for them to decide on which side their natural interests lie.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES. By the last statement from Washington concerning the national finances it appears that the amount of fractional currency received by the Treasury during the past week was nearly six hundred thousand dollars, and the currency destroyed amounted to about two hundred and forty thousand. The New York Sub-Treasury received two hundred thousand dollars' worth of the new fractional currency, and the national banks two hundred and sixty thousand. The receipts from internal revenue show a return since the 30th of June of \$117,818,807. At this rate the receipts for the entire fiscal year would amount to three hundred and sixty millions. But they will probably go above that, because the returns from income about the months of May and June sometimes amount to nearly two millions a day. The disbursements from the Treasury last week were \$4,586,243, leaving in the Treasury \$5,269,131.

Notwithstanding that this shows the financial affairs of the government to be working smoothly under the prodigious receipts from all sources—receipts, we may add, which are based on a war footing with a peace establishment—all not only can the Treasury meet all obligations and demands, interest of the national debt, and so forth, but with such receipts, properly managed, a portion of the principal might be paid off, too, and preparations made to relieve the people of a portion of the heavy taxation imposed upon them. It is hardly equitable that the same generation which bore the brunt of the war, with its life and its property, should also bear the whole burden of the debt.

We trust that the President will recommend to the next session of Congress such a reform in our financial system as will accomplish these objects. Well as affairs are working in

the Treasury Department now, there is great room for improvement in the direction indicated.

THE MAINE BANK ROBBERY.—OUR CRIMINAL LAWS INOPERATIVE.—The facts published in the *Herald* yesterday concerning the burglary and bank robbery committed at Bowdoinham, Maine, and the arrest of the perpetrators in this city, suggest one or two very important points for consideration. The first is that we are living in a community where armed desperadoes obstruct the lines of travel, draw knives and pistols on the officers of the law, and put the lives of quiet citizens in jeopardy; as proved by the attack on the Sixth avenue car and attempted rescue of a prisoner. Next we learn by the arrests of these men how dangerous are the legal quibbles and the lenity of judges by which great criminals are allowed to go at large, as shown in the antecedents of the prisoners in this case. Every one of them was in the State Prison at some time for various terms—none having spent twenty-one years of his life within its walls, another of them is now out on bail for the robbery of Adams' Express, while a third is an escaped convict from the Penitentiary. Probably if the history of the gang of ruffians who attempted to rescue the prisoner Simms from the police were known it would be found that nearly all of them were of the same class as the Maine burglars, and are not now in the State Prison only because of the inefficient operation of our criminal laws. Severe strictures have been made of late upon the conduct of the detective force, but it must be said, in justice to the officers engaged in hunting up this case, that they exercised great patience, vigilance and perseverance in ferreting out the perpetrators of this daring crime and securing them for the hands of justice. We hope this vigilance will also lead to the detection and punishment of the intended rescuers who attacked the street car, filled with unoffending men, women and children. The more of this class of "corner ruffians" who are looked up in Sing Sing the better it will be for the safety of the community.

THE VERDICT.—The verdict of the late State elections is emphatic in favor of conservative republicanism—not the conservatism that seeks to resuscitate the copperhead peace democracy at any hazard to the future of the country, but that wholesome, constitutional policy which proposes to lay the States recently in rebellion under certain bonds for the future; to equalize their representation by provisions incident to the change in their domestic institutions, and then to restore them to their full rights under the constitution which they had forfeited or impaired by treasonable acts. The result gives no sort of comfort to the radicalism represented by Stevens and Butler any more than to the galvanized democracy. Not only were the platforms laid down by the State conventions strictly conservative in their tone, but all the minor incidents of the campaign indicate a similar influence in the minds of the people. In Ohio the democracy made their most gallant and vigorous fight in the First Congressional district. Their candidate there is a favorite with his party and had a peculiar claim upon their sympathies, having been their candidate for Vice President in the McClellan campaign. His friends were very confident of his election, and the large reduction of his opponent's majority proves that they had some good ground for their expectations. But Mr. Pendleton is defeated, and his defeat is attributable to the sound conservative speech delivered by Senator Sherman in Cincinnati the week prior to the election. Up to that time the radical ravings of the wandering Southern loyalists had damaged the republican side; and had it not been for the lucid statement of the issue by the Ohio Senator the defeat of their candidate might have been accomplished. In like manner the violent radicalism of Forney and the proceedings of the Southern Loyalists' Convention have reduced the republican majority in the city of Philadelphia some four thousand votes. In every instance where the people could be blinded to the real issue and induced to believe that a vote for the republican side was a vote for the radicalism of Thad Stevens, the result was the same—a falling off in the republican majorities.

OUR INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—Is "Lo! the poor Indian" forever to be one of our chief sources of national vexation? From the day that Penn purchased Pennsylvania with blankets and the Dutch got Manhattan for twenty-five thalers, and down to Floyd's bond and Harlan's land speculations, they have been a subject of wrangle and a source of trouble. We had hoped, now that the freed negro had come forward for extermination and exportation beyond the Mississippi, that our old enemies, the Indians, would let us rest in peace. But all the Floyds are not dead and there are a few Harlans left, if not in the Interior Department, at least in the Indian country, and swindles continue to be perpetrated. More appropriations are demanded by the army of army speculators and contractors in the West; and, consequently, they get up fortnightly a terrible massacre by the Indian tribes. More troops are demanded, but not needed, and consequently more supplies and more money are wanted. The Indian is not a swindle himself, but he is the excuse for it in others. The energetic and chivalric members of the red race would be very content to sleep out their days under the influence of the bad rum with which the government supplies them if the army contractors would only let them alone. But quiet is exactly what these fellows don't want. They want noise, confusion and an opportunity to sell more supplies; and in order to do it keep the Indians in hot water and cause the country much vexation of spirit. The extermination of the Indian and negro races should be dropped for a while and the exercises varied by the hanging of a few hundred army contractors and general agitators.

INSANITY OF THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO.—Our European news of this morning contains some very painful statements, indicating that Carlotta, Empress of Mexico, had become insane. Her conduct at the Vatican and interview with the Pope led to the suspicion that her mind was affected. The suspicion was finally discovered to be correct, and it was positively stated in Paris that "her mind had given way." A depression of her spirits was noticed at the time of her interview with Napoleon. Doubtless the disappointment of his refusal to aid her husband, and that of other sovereigns, has brought about this sad result. The fact is significant to us in that it indicates how hopeless the cause of Maximilian is considered in Europe.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Metropolitan Entertainments.

The present week promises to be a very animated one in the theatrical and musical circles of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and our suburban surroundings generally. Madame Adelaide Ristori is to make her last appearance in this city and Brooklyn previous to her departure for Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul are to conclude their engagement at Irving Hall. Miss Maggie Mitchell is in the last days of her engagement at the Broadway theatre, and the concerts and minstrel programmes just issued are of an elegant and varied character. It is worthy of remark that the Howard Paul matinee at Irving Hall, noticed in the *Herald* last Saturday, although given at ten o'clock in the morning—an unusual hour—was attended by over fifteen hundred ladies, there being scarcely a dozen of gentlemen in the overcrowded audience.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.—HISTORICAL.

The present week will include the last three evenings and last Saturday matinee of Madame Adelaide Ristori's performances in New York before the departure of her company for Boston, under Mr. Graus's management. This (Monday) evening Madame Ristori will appear as Lady Macbeth, the last time in this city.

THE BROADWAY THEATRE.

At the Broadway theatre the piece of Fanchon the Cricket, which has drawn very large houses during the past week, will be withdrawn after the present to make room for its foster sister, Little Barfoot, which will be produced on the 29th inst., the closing week of Miss Maggie Mitchell's engagement.

The rush for places at the Broadway theatre to see Fanchon has been unusually great.

GERMAN STAGE THEATRE.

Mr. Bogumil Dawson continues his very successful engagement at this house, supported by very good style by the company. Mr. Dawson is to appear three times—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—in excellent places. By general request Mr. Dawson will repeat his favorite character of Richard the Third on Tuesday evening.

THE HOWARD PAUL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul enter the last week of their exceedingly entertaining appearances in New York at Irving Hall, this evening. Mr. Howard Paul will personate Napoleon the Third, Mr. Howard Paul will sing the "Star Spangled Banner," the "Bould Sojer Boy," and in her repertoire of Mr. Sims Reeves, will introduce the fine Scotch song, the "MacGregor's Gathering," and the ballad, "Sunset." Friday, 29th of October, is set apart for the farewell benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

NEW YORK THEATRE.

Miss Fanny Young makes a reappearance at the New York theatre, Broadway, near Eighth street, this evening. Operatic drama and extravaganza, the production of which have so pleased and amused the audience of the establishment, will be given. There is a complete change of programme, and the two new dramas in the evening will be placed on the boards to-morrow evening. Mrs. W. General personating Josephine. The performances will conclude with the laughable extravaganza *Run-a-foe-toe*, or the *Lovers of Lord Lovell* and Nancy Bell, with Lady Bell by Miss Fanny Young.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.

Tony Pastor has another new play on the boards of his Opera House, in the Bowery. This evening his company will perform in a very interesting drama, entitled, *Columbia's Blue Jackets*. The great Emperator, Mons. Eugene Martine, makes a first appearance in his wonderful feats of impalement, or knife throwing. Two new songs by Tony Pastor, *Dancing the Mabel Waltz*, and *Everything Depends upon the Style* in which his done, will also be given. The ballet grotesque, *The Belle of the Village*, will be exhibited.

GERMAN THEATRE THEATRE.

Mr. Oscar Gutman, an actor of much repute, makes his first appearance at this establishment this evening. He will personate the leading character in the amusing piece entitled, *Der Herzog in der Kueche*, *Bei der Gans*, or, what may be called *High Life Below Stairs*. The change of management of the house will not affect the character of the pieces to be produced.

M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSTRATOR.

This gentleman appears another week of his wonderful performances, including the great feat of the Real Indian Basket Trick, at Dodworth Hall, Broadway, this evening.

HOWARTH'S MINSTRELS.

The great sensation piece, entitled *St. George and The Dragon*, which has been rehearsed with great care, will be produced at the new Fifth Avenue Opera House in the style this evening. Manager Budworth also announces the first week of the affecting scene, *Paradise Lost*, with new songs, acts, sayings, dances and comedies. Love and Medicine will engage W. S. Budworth and J. H. Budworth.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.

The management of the new and really elegant hall of Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, No. 720 Broadway, announces an entire change of programme, commencing this evening, two-thirds of which is new and original with the members of their very numerous company. Mr. Frank Moran has returned to the house; so that its boards are graced with a trio of favorite comedians, in the persons of Mr. George Christy, Mr. John Allen and Mr. Frank Moran. Kelly's new burlesque, *Five Minutes of Italian Opera*, a new Ethiopian farce, with other good things, are on the bill.

RAY FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

There is very little change in the programme of this company, at 565 Broadway, Messrs. Birch, Wambold, Derran and Backus, being the great bulk of the material which the pieces embrace. The present excellent bill affords to their audiences. The performances conclude this evening with the laugh-provoking burlesque called *Spectral Shades*, or *Phantom Illusions*, by the whole company.

CHARLEY WHITE'S TROUPE.

The members of Charley White's Minstrel and Combination Company are cast in another "monster bill" for this evening. The following favorite *vaudeville* enter the first of their appearances at the establishment—Harry Burchard, the ventriloquist and "Master of Comedies;" George Warren and George Wainwright, comedians; and George Edison, a comic vocalist. A very ample bill will be exhausted by the production of an amusing sketch called the *Apprentice and Arab Troupe*.

MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI.

Thursday evening, the fifth subscription, Madame Adelaide Ristori will appear as Lady Macbeth at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. This will be her last appearance in Brooklyn previous to setting out for Boston.

THE PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

Mrs. F. B. Conway places, after much preparation and at considerable cost, the fine spectacular drama, *The Ice Witch*, on the boards of her neat and well managed establishment in Brooklyn this evening. Nothing has been overlooked or omitted in order to make the performance agreeable to her numerous patrons. Mrs. Conway does not state her anxious enterprise for the public amusement even admit a combination of managerial care and professional exertion. She has organized a good company, and if all the performers embraced in its ranks are not brilliant, and some of them not perhaps zealous, the same sympathy at least the exertions of managers of much more brilliant establishments in this city.

HOOKEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.

Hookey has out a new programme—including a new sensation—for his opera house, Brooklyn. His company is cast in a new piece called *The Shadow Pantomime*, or *A Trip to the Moon*, with many other good things, and the usual amount of dancing and singing.

HAYES'S OPERA HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURG.

This very favorite retreat promises many attractions for the week, the programme embracing *Deaf as a Post*, *Maul and Haul Brothers*, the *Shadow Pantomime*, &c. Since Eph Horn located himself in the "burg," there has been a great improvement in the business of this establishment. "Uncle Eph" has been a star in the Ethiopian farces for twenty years, and is to be seen nightly in all kinds of weather. Horn and Coe create much merriment, while the other performers do their business in good style.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams left this city for Buffalo on Saturday evening, where they will commence an engagement to-night. Their Western tour will last about seven weeks, at the expiration of which they will return to New York.

Mr. J. E. McDonough has returned to this city from Europe, bringing with him Boucicault's last successful drama of the Long Strike, which, we understand, will be produced shortly.

Mr. Charles Dillon, the tragedian, who is to appear at the Broadway theatre, November 5, concluded a very successful engagement in Memphis on the 18th inst., and is at present performing at the theatre of that city.

The World's States are playing a four engagement of twelve nights at the National theatre, Cincinnati.

Miss Mary Proctor, who recovered from a severe attack of illness, but a doubtful if any physician will permit her to resume her professional duties during the present season.

CALIFORNIA.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENCE.

Reception of Queen Emma—Our Pacific Squadron—The Labor Question—Theatrical and Musical. SAN FRANCISCO, Sep. 20, 1866.

QUEEN EMMA.

When the Queen was expected to be promised that she should be received in a style becoming her rank, but beyond the salute from Fort Point, and one from the steam revenue cutter *Shubrick*, which vessel went outside to meet and escort her Majesty into the harbor, there was no display. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship, *Sacramento*, steamed up to her wharf with the royal standard, a flag of huge proportions, at the main, and landed the Queen as the rest of the passengers were landed, quietly and without any confusion whatever. There was no one present to receive her except the Hawaiian Consul at this port, and Captain Oliver Eldridge, agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whose guest her Majesty was. None of our official, civil or military, were present, and the Queen, in a plain hackney coach, drove to the hotel without any one to bid her welcome, save the usual American crowd that always gathers to have a look at any new arrival, but a sober Queen on a drunken Congressman. Of course the same crowd was in front of the hotel to meet her Majesty, and the Queen, as many ladies who did not manage to see royal as it passed from the coach to the door of the hotel, actually waited to see royalty's baggage arrive, and then went home alone.

On Wednesday evening last, Major General Halleck and staff, with the officers of the army on duty in this vicinity, waited to see her Majesty, and the Queen was most graciously received and entertained, and left very favorably impressed with her appearance and manners. She, of course, was perfectly conversant with the honors with which a grace and dignity that charmed every eye present.

CHINA LABOR IN CALIFORNIA.

As singular as it may appear, there is destined to be a strong opposition to the introduction of large numbers of Chinese into the State in order to secure cheap labor. Those papers who espouse the cause of the working classes by reason of receiving their patronage, desire to keep work in the hands of those who demand and receive exorbitant rates, and look only to their own interests, forgetting those of the country. Our railroads, our manufacturing and farming interests can never advance rapidly, when to construct the former and carry on the latter we are obliged to employ the Chinese laborer. Mines that will pay handsome dividends when hands to work them can be had at two dollars per day, will not be touched if men cannot be had for less than four dollars for a day's work. The Chinese laborer will remain quiet for this reason, and yet there are those who oppose cheap Chinese labor because they profess to be afraid of the influence of a large number of Chinese in this community. Nonsense! Personal interest alone is the cause of their opposition.

THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

The squadron of the United States,